The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,037.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. including postage.... „	52 0 73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ including postage.... „	26 0 38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Race—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

NUNES—September 29th, at Lower Mahim, the wife of Mr. C. D. Nunes, of a son.

PATERSON—At Indapore, G. I. P. Railway, Nizam's Dominions, the wife of R. S. Paterson, Esq., C.E., of a son.

DEATHS.

DIVER—September 27th, at Rampart Row, Bombay, the wife of Thomas Diver, Esq., M.D.

LAURIE—September 26th, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, Bombay, Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Laurie, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 48 years.

LITTEN—September 27th, suddenly, Captain Henry Litten, ship "Flying Venus," aged 46 years—universally respected and regretted by all who knew him.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

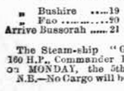
Up.		Down.	
	Oct. Oct.		Oct. Nov.
Leave Bombay	5 & 19	Leave Bussorah	23 & 6
„ Kurrachee ..	9 23	„ Fao	28 6
„ Guadur	10 24	„ Bushire	25 8
„ Muscat	12 27	„ Linga	27 10
„ B. Abbas	15 29	„ B. Abbas	29 12
„ Linga	16 30	„ Muscat	31 14
	Nov.		Nov.
„ Bushire	19 2	„ Guadur	2 16
„ Fao	20 3	„ Kurrachee.....	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	21 4	Arrive Bombay	7 21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



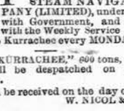
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lane, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.



THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain Jones, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will sail positively on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

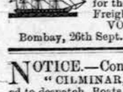
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR CARWAR.



THE A 1 Ship "CONTEST," 1,119 tons, Captain Stuart, will sail for the above Port early next month. For Freight apply to

VOLKART, BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CILMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Cilminar."

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "BRITISH SCEPTRE," Kendall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Kendall will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents Ship "British Sceptre."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "JESSIE JAMIESON," Captain Bell, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Cargo without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Bell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the "Jessie Jamieson."

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "BARRACONTA," Goddard, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Goddard will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Goddard.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1868.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poonah.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25.
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } exclusive of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, STABLES, situated in Jeewajee Manockjee's Lane, behind the European Hospital in Hornby Row, Fort. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 23rd September 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, that large upper-storied HOUSE, at Breach Candy, lately vacated by Dr. Hunter. For Rent and further particulars apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JEHANGHIER GAMUDIA, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort, or at the new Bungalow at the corner of the Vellard, Mahaluxumee.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, or TO LET, the House known as the "HERMITAGE." Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd September 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited (in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

One House, known formerly as Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's, overlooking Back Bay.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN. }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th Septomter 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *or the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

MRS. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MATERIALS of the OLD WOODEN BRIDGE, as it now stands over the Coody Creek at Bassein, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bassein at 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY the 8th day of October 1868.

The conditions of the sale will be made known at the time of the Auction, or may be ascertained previously on application to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tannah, 25th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a MASTER for the Outer Light Vessel "COLABA." Salary Rupees 100 per mensem—with the usual scale of Rations. Applications with Testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of 1st Mate.

HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. late I. N.,
Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, Bombay Dockyard, up to NOON on MONDAY the 5th October 1868, for the purchase of TANKS OF SIZES, from 500 to 800 Gallons, in lots not exceeding 50. The Tanks will be delivered as they come to hand.

Each Tender to be accompanied with a deposit of 25 per cent. or a guarantee from some responsible party that the purchase will be concluded and the Tanks removed within ten days.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieut. late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,
HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.
Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every Bottle.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, the Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., when the following Resolution, passed at the General Meeting held on the 11th instant, will be submitted for confirmation, viz.:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

In the event of this Resolution being confirmed, a Liquidator or Liquidators will be appointed.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1868.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the purchase of the whole of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's FLOTILLA, and other ASSETS to be sent in on or before the 30th instant, at 4 P. M. Such Tenders to be opened by the Liquidators, who shall be appointed at the Meeting to be held on that day in the presence of the Shareholders who may attend.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 15th September 1868.

HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SAAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, at 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 29th, instant, to conduct the following business:—

To pass a Resolution that this Company be wound up voluntarily; that an application be made to the High Court on the 3rd October 1868 to permit the Company to be wound up by private Liquidators, and that should the Court allow the application another Extraordinary General Meeting be called to appoint Liquidators.

ALEX. C. BRICE, & Co.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1868.

CLARENDON HOTEL.—Mr. S. M. D'SOUZA begs to thank the Ladies and Gentlemen for their kind patronage hitherto given to him, and to inform them that the above Hotel has been OPENED on the 21st of September 1868. The Hotel has commodious and comfortable ROOMS, and Supplies are of a superior quality at moderate charges.

Mr. D'SOUZA has also for sale first-rate Wines, Beer, and Oilmanstores at his Shop, opposite the Hotel.

Matheran, 19th September 1868.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—J. C. PINTO begs to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel will be OPEN for the reception of VISITORS from SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

He hopes by attention to the comforts of his Constituents to merit a continuance of their support.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6½ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3½ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department*, which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

Hosiery,	Hats,
Shirts,	Helmets,
Collars,	Boots,
Neckties,	Portmanteaus,
Scarves,	Overland Trunks,
Umbrellas,	Railway Rugs,

and every description of *Travelling Requisites.*

NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his extensive stock of Woollens, comprising a varied assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods of the best English manufacture.

The stock being regularly replenished by monthly arrivals of the most fashionable Patterns, NANSEE KHYRAZ hopes, by being able to offer to his Customers the newest style of Goods, to meet with a continuance and increase of that support with which he has been favoured during the past fifteen years, and which it will be his aim—by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to his care—to deserve.

All-wool Tweed Suit	from	Rs. 30
Colored Flannel Sleeping Suit	from	„ 12
Flannel Shirt	from	„ 6

FOR SALE, a single barrelled small bore match RIFLE—by Henry, in case, with fittings complete.

THIRD FLOOR TO BE LET—suitable for a Married Man, or three Bachelors, 13, Meadow Street.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
½	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarf and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups, &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK	AND	WATCH
viz. CHURCH, STABLE, HALL, DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.		viz. LEVER, CHRONOMETER, HORIZONTAL, KEYLESS, CHRONOGRAPH, PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES. SILVER CASES.

Open face / *Double cases.*	*Hunters.*	*Open face* / *double cases.*	*Hunters.*
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.			
10 10 0	13 13 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
15 15 0	18 18 0	6 6 0	7 7 0
20 0 0	23 0 0	10 10 0	11 11 0
30 0 0	35 0 0	17 17 0	20 0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.			
42 0 0	45 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0
52 0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.			
55 0 0	58 0 0	45 0 0	48 0 0
75 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.			
30 0 0	33 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
35 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.			
14 14 0	... ...	5 5 0	... ...
21 0 0	... ...	8 8 0	... ...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.			
5 5 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
9 9 0	12 12 0	4 4 0	5 5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,

CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS
5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourg Grove, London.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—Cash.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE.—D ADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY'S ESTATE.—Creditors on this Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims, (with interest calculated to 3rd October 1866) to Mr. G. R. WILSON, at his Office, 6, Elphinstone Circle, on or before the 7th October next; otherwise they will be excluded from participating in the distribution of Assets about to be made.

G. R WILSON,
For the Trustees.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Bank will be held at my Office, in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY next, the 29th day of September instant, at 3 P. M., to lay before them a Report of the Proceedings taken by the Committee in England, and to consider further proceedings.—Dated this 25th day of September 1868.

H MANISTY.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES AND DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like the aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—A Subscription List is open at the Office of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, for the purpose of marking the esteem of the Society for the services rendered by Dr. Birdwood in the capacity of their Honorary Secretary. The Subscriptions thus collected will be devoted to a Testimonial to be offered to Dr. Birdwood. Such of the Members of the Society as are not in Bombay are requested, should they be so disposed, to send in the amount of their Subscriptions to the undersigned at their early convenience.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY admitted Mr. H. R. CRAWFURTH SMITH a Partner in our Firm, and the business will in future be carried on under the Style of PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1868. PASSMORE & Co.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Reports of the Directors and Auditors, and Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1868.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors.

4th.—To take into consideration the propriety of insuring the Colaba Properties.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th September 1868.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES. Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a pearl like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN MEYRICK KING is admitted a PARTNER into our FIRM from the 1st July 1868.

Geo. S. KING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 7, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting the Liquidators' Account showing their acts and dealings, and of the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st September 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the WIDENING and COMPLETION of the CAMMATEEPOORA FORA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

			Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Ahmdee }	..	New ..	.. 229 to 232
Broach..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 225 to 228
Dholleras.. } Bhownuggur }	.. ..	.. ..	.. 235 to 236
Veeravul..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 210 to 215
Vingorla..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 245 to 251
Dharwar Sawgunee	.. ..	.. ..	.. 228 to 230
Khandeish.. } Barsee .. }	.. ..	.. ..	.. 212 to 215

Ready sales .....125 Candies.
Market dull.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 26th Sept. 1868

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	,,	5,56,185
Deposits at Head Office	,,	2,03,89,553
Deposits at Branches	,,	11,54,414
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	23,162
Reserve	,,	3,616
	Rs.	2,71,26,930

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	21,49,692
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities	,,	5,56,185
Bills, Bullion, and Goods	,,	4,89,083
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	,,	2,42,883
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	,,	18,58,795
Dead Stock	,,	4,64,382
Stamps	,,	5,017
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	,,	16,44,515
Overdrafts	,,	742
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	1,86,28,744
Do. do. at Branches	,,	16,43,178
	Rs.	2,71,26,930

CHINA FREIGHTS.

(From E. Schutze's Circular.)

HONGKONG, *September 3rd.*

A VERY moderate business has been done in freights during the past fortnight and, though as yet no material decline in rates has taken place, our market has been showing a downward tendency.

From the Rice Ports to China the demand has been almost nil; only three settlements at about previous rates have to be reported.

From Saigon Home one small craft has been chartered at £4 per ton; for large sized vessels via that Port and via Bangkok £3.5s. to £3 10s. per ton must be considered to-day's quotations.

For London the *Leone* and the *Bella* have been taken up to load at Whampoa at £3 10s. per ton.

From the Philippine Islands Homeward there have been no transactions.

For the Colonies via Foochow the *Lorelei* and the *Lass of Gowrie* have been closed at £4 per ton and *Union* has taken the berth here for Melbourne and Sydney at £3 per ton.

SWATOW.—Freights cannot be said to have improved since our last report was issued; the vessels that have found employment are under present circumstances well satisfied with the rates obtained, considering the reports from other China ports. Two vessels were taken up for Europe to load sugar at very fair rates indeed. At present there is but little demand for tonnage, and there are still four disengaged ships in harbour.

AMOY.—A fair amount of business has been done, and seeking Tonnage of suitable size for coast requirements is now somewhat scarce. Rates close firmer in consequence.

SHANGHAI.—Rates are now slightly firmer for local charters except for K-clung, for which per-only $8,25 to $3,40 are off red. A considerable business has been transacted during the fortnight; four vessels, the *Asphodel* (full), *England*, *Horatio*, *Resolute* are on the berth for New York, and £3 10s. per ton for 40 feet is mentioned as the opening rate. Rates to London £3 to £3 10s.

(From W. G. Hale's & Co.'s Circular.)

SAIGON, *2nd August* 1868.

The supply during the early part of the month having been moderate, rates remain d high, but of late there have been sufficient arr vals to meet the requirements fo China, and rates have declined considerably, the last charter for Hongkong having been at 1?1 cents per picul "all round" for Rice and Fish. For Amoy the demand is satisfied. For Bourbon and Mauritius there is some enquiry, and 65 francs per ton is freely offered. For Europe the *Montrose* was relet at £4 5s. per ton, but this rate is not likely to be again obtained.

HANKOW.—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls 6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

MANILA.—There is less demand for tonnage owing to the scarcity of produce, and although there are three disengaged vessels in port, there have been no settlement during the fortnight.

SINGAPORE.—" Knighton," 1,094 tons, and " Geraint," 1,161 tons, full cargoes to Liverpool at £3.

PENANG.—Rates have declined £10 per ton, the "Malta," 594 tons, having been filled up at £2-12-6, but owing to the scarcity of tonnage at Singapore and Batavia no further decline is expected.

COLOMBO, 30th September.—Coffee in casks £2-15-0; bags £2-5-0; oil £3-0-0. Tonnage plentiful The "Thomas Bell," 394 tons, accepted £2-10-0 for a full cargo and "Gala," 871 tons, remains unfixed.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Mostyn, Captain, 96th Regiment, on leave, from Neemuch.
Mant, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Surat.
Hooke, Captain, 4 Bn. Regiment, on duty, from Madras.
Reeve, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Madras.
Stradling, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on duty, from Bangalore.
Seton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.
Deane, Captain, Royal Regiment, on duty, from Trichinopoly.
Haldham, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Nixon, Ensign, Royal Regiment, on leave, from Calcutta.
Cooper, Major, 13th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Achan, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on leave, from Malligaum.
Trestrail, Surgeon Major, 16th Regiment, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Turnbull, Lieutenant, Royal Regiment, on leave, from Calcutta.
Seymour, Colonel, 2nd Dragoon Guards on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Luckhardt, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Wans, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Ducat, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Haldham, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Declaiee.
Turnbull, Lieutenant, Royal Regiment, on leave, to Nusseerabad.
Nixon, Ensign, Royal Regiment, on leave, to Nusseerabad.
Cooper, Major, 13th Regiment, on leave, to Bangalore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—28TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 26	Orissa (s)	Anderson	Hongkong, Sept. 4.
	Dacca (s)	Hutchison	Hongkong, Sept. 4.
Sept. 28	Krishna (s)	Id hot	Suez, Sept. 15.
	Asia (s)	Irvine	Seypore, Sept. 25.
	Richard McManus	Foster	Leith, May 13.
	Manchester (s)	Teasdale	Goa, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 28	J. P. Whitney	Bakwell	Galle.
	Dilharree	Wissett	Singapore.
	Mula (s)	Caer	Madras and Calcutta.
	Euphrates (s)	Avern	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Krishna*, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer *Merchant*, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Golconda*, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Essex*, to China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *North ra Queen*, Keenan, to Calcutta.
Ship *Fanny*, Weir, to Rangoon.
Ship *Golden Eagle*, Muir, to Moulmein.
Ship *Pride of the Ganges*, Jones, to Callao.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MUSSENDOM, 23RD, 2-40 A.M.—Steamer "Sind" left for Muscat
MUSSENDOM 28TH, 11-37 A.M.—H. M.'s Steamer "Sind" arrived in Malcolm's inlet.
MADRAS, 28TH, 6-40 A.M.—Mail Steamer "Bengal" from Calcutta in sight.

CALCUTTA.—SEPTEMBER 22.

DEPARTURES.—Ships *Glenroy*, and *Cumberland*.

WEATHER REPORTS.

KOLAPORE, 28TH, 12 NOON.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west thermometer 81.
VINGORLA, 29TH, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 81.
CARWAR, 28TH, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 86, barometer 30·06.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

BHOGAWUL, 28TH, 7 A.M.—Interruption with Nagpore continues.
KURRACHEE, 28TH 11-36 A.M.— able right to Pan, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez. Egyptian line right. Latest dates Great Brit.in via Turkey 26th, via Russia 26th, none received from Egypt.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

October	2	November	13
,,	16	,,	27
,,	30	December	25

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

October	2	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

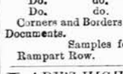
STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "EMEU," (1,638 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain A. E. BARLOW, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th September, 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
On SATURDAY, the 3rd Oct., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "GOLCONDA," (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain R. DUNDAS, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 2nd proximo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th September, 1868.

WANTED, a pair of good quiet CARRIAGE HORSES. Address MAJOR DAVIES, near Upna Cottage, Chinchpoogloe.

TO SHIPMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VIRGINIA CAVENDISH TOBACCO FOR SALE, a few cases of 1 cwt. each, in Sticks of assorted weights. No. 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK, & Co.

JONAS TYEB, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILOR and GENERAL OUTFITTER, No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, invites an inspection of his new and extensive STOCK just arrived for the approaching fine season:—Cloths for Military uniforms Plain and Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, in the newest styles. Bedford Cords for Riding Trousers. Flannel for Shirts. Silk and Wool. Zephyr Cloth for Sleeping Suits. Drills, white and fancy, for Trousers; and best Hosiery of every description.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Steam Ship "KRISHNA" having arrived with Cargo ex "SESOSTRIS," Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading, together with Custom's Private Manifest, at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Bombay, 28th Sept. 1868.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship "DACCA," Captain HUTCHESON, from Hongkong, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Cargo without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Agents at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Chamber, in Graham's Buildings, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee and elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 29th Sept. 1868.

STENCIL PLATES.—The undersigned have just received a large and varied assortment of the above, amongst which are the following:—

Sets of Alphabets of all sizes, both plain and ornamental.			
Do.	Figures	do.	do.
Do.	Words for the use of Engineers.		
Do.	do.	do.	Architects.
Do.	do.	do.	Solicitors.

Corners and Borders for the ornamentation of Plans and Documents.

Samples forwarded on application.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LADY'S HIGHLY FINISHED SCISSORS in cases containing three pairs, just received. Price per case ... ...Rs. 8, 10, and 12.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A LANCASTER'S DOUBLE BARREL CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADING GUN, No. 12 bore, with Cartridge-making Apparatus, and all necessary appliances complete. The above has just been received direct from the maker on Commission Sale, and may be purchased at the invoice price and charges.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ELLIOTT'S CIRCULAR POCKET THERMOMETER.—This Instrument is especially intended for Travellers. It fits into a case about the size of an ordinary Watch, in which it is perfectly secure from injury.
Price ... ... Rs. 12-8
Rampart Row. THACHER, VINING, & Co.

ABNEY'S POCKET CLINOMETER, BY ELLIOTT. This Instrument will be found most useful in determining the inclines and declines of any kind of work. Price complete in case ... Rs. 35
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED WATCH SIZED POCKET ANEROID BAROMETER, by NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA. This beautiful little Instrument will correctly indicate altitudes up to 20,000 feet, which being engraved upon the dial plate may be read off at once without any complicated calculations. It is compensated, and may be relied upon in any climate.
Price in German Silver Case ... ... Rs. 100
Price in Electro-plated Ornamental Case ... 115
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1868.

THE British Army is notoriously unhandy, and in this particular offers a remarkable contrast to the armies of France and America. In fact the British soldier is entirely dependent on others for every means of overcoming those difficulties which are of daily occurrence in a campaign; requires shelter to be provided for him, food to be put absolutely into his mouth, bridges to be made for him, and is, in short, a perfect baby in everything except courage, both active and passive, and the endurance of hardships. This is a disgrace to our army, and the disgrace is the greater, because it is needlessly incurred. There is no want of intelligence among the rank and file. In our ranks are members of every conceivable trade and occupation under the sun, and physically our soldiers are equal to Americans and superior to all other soldiers. What then is the cause of that utter helplessness which so greatly diminishes the value of a British Army in the field. We believe that it may be found partly in that advanced state of civilization in England, which results in a minute division of labour; partly in the want of due training after enlistment. That Englishmen can be trained to handiness is evident to anyone at all acquainted with our sailors, who yield to none in that particular. The ultimate cause of the helplessness of their comrades in the land forces is therefore clearly some defects in our military system. Those defects are easily discoverable, and may be briefly stated as follows. In the first place, the tendency to stifle all individual thought merge all individual action into combined movements, crush all individual faculties. In the second place, partly from want of devotion to their profession on the part of officers, partly from the time of the latter being greatly taken up by useless committees and equally useless correspondence, they really have little leisure for more than their routine duties. Now both these defects may be remedied without insuperable difficulty. It will require some skill and judgment, it is true, to combine the action of soldiers for a common object when necessary, without entirely absorbing individuality into that combination. Still it can be done. As to the training of the soldiers to be something more than mere fighting blocks, that is even more easy. Release the officers from much of the present useless committee and clerk work, and hold out some inducements to zeal and efficiency, and there will be no want of good trainers with hearts thoroughly in the work which it should be impressed upon them is not the least important part of their duty. Let us touch lightly on some of the points to which the attention of these trainers should be chiefly directed. Among these the art of providing himself with nourishing food is one of the most important. We all know how miserably our soldiers failed in this particular in the Crimea. They were generally well supplied with rations, but because their coffee was green, vegetables scarce, and firewood difficult to be got, and they themselves were ignorant of cooking, they almost starved under circumstances in which the French would have feasted. Had our soldiers known something about cooking common herbs, economising fuel, and supplementing a small supply of wood by dried cow and horse dung, things would have been very different, and instead of being prostrated by scurvy and famine, the British army would, as regards food, have passed the terrible winter of 1854-55 in comparative health and comfort. Again, as regards shelter, the French troops and our own sailors made themselves much more comfortable than the British troops, yet the same means and appliances were available for all. In course of time our soldiers learnt, it is true, the useful art of bivouacking and camping under difficulties, but only after a most painful and costly experience. If in time of peace both officers and men had been trained to make use of the various simple expedients which tend to diminish the hardships of a campaign, the health and lives of many valuable soldiers would have been saved. In the matter of clothing, of extemporising little expedients suitable to exceptional circumstances, and of mending and making their own garments, they are very inferior both to our own sailors and the soldiers of continental powers. Again, as regards military duties other than mere drill, our soldiers are sadly deficient. The ancient Roman warriors were, and the French soldier of the present day are, almost as skilful in the use of the spade as in that of their weapons. With the British soldier it is otherwise, and it requires a considerable amount of practical training in the field, when the lesson is purchased by a lavish expenditure of blood and a great loss of valuable time. In the same manner a brigade unprovided with pontoons and unaccompanied by Engineers is liable to be stopped in its march by every petty stream, because it is the exception instead of the rule to find soldiers, other than Royal Engineers, acquainted with the most elementary Field Engineering. Indeed, it may be added, that even amongst regimental officers there are but few really well versed in that important branch of their profession, and consequently qualified to act either as instructors or supervisors. Those officers who do not pass through the Military College learn by rote in the earlier stages of their career a little about the theory of Vauban's first system, and perhaps how to trace on paper a redan, but have no practical knowledge of Field Fortification and Engineering, and soon forget the little book knowledge they ever possessed. Those officers who have passed through the Military Colleges are somewhat more instructed, but even they are better at theory than practice, and as well as their less specially educated comrades soon forget their Military College lore. There remains the graduates of the Staff College; but these are mostly employed on the Staff, and have duties of their own to attend to, besides many regiments do not contain any Staff College officer, or if they do, contain only one who may be ill, or absent, or be killed at the commencement of the campaign. Allowing, however, that there was no lack of regimental officers qualified to act as Field Engineers, the number of soldiers capable of understanding and carrying out the directions they may receive is very small indeed. Here and there perhaps, a stray mason, carpenter, or sailor may be found, but these would be completely lost amidst the crowd of awkward rustics and ignorant mechanics by whom they would be surrounded. If, however, it were established that every officer and soldier should be taught the elements of Fortification and Field Engineering, what a gain to the efficiency of an army would accrue. A regiment thus trained could undertake as its special charge the construction and defence of a particular portion of the siege works without being compelled to indent on the overtaxed Royal Engineers for an Engineer officer and a squad or so of Sappers. The Royal Engineers and Sappers would thus be enabled to devote their labours to those more delicate operations, which they alone are qualified to perform, while the line would work much quicker and with far less loss of life from inexperience than at present.

Again, a detachment thrown suddenly into an isolated house, wood, or village, would from their knowledge of the art of Fortification be just twice as strong as they are in their present state of ignorance. Frequently in warfare with savage tribes single companies are left to their own resources without the aid and advice of regular Engineers. If trained as we suggest they would both be and feel twice as strong as a company only taught to drill and fire. Once more, in all campaigns, especially those undertaken in savage or partially civilized countries, the greatest obstacle to the march of troops is the absence of means for crossing rivers or even small streams. The want of such means, indeed, even in a civilized country, may cause the most skilful strategical combination to fail and contribute even to the most crushing defeat. It is for this reason that a bridge equipage is considered almost an essential a portion of the equipment of a regular army as its artillery. But every detachment, or even brigade, cannot be so supplied, and the success of the plans of the Commander-in-Chief depend more frequently on a detachment or brigade reaching its appointed destination in due time than those unacquainted with military history might suppose. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that every body of troops, however small, should be skilled in the art of extemporising the means of crossing rivers from the materials on the spot. Barrels, spars, ladders, inflated skins, or other materials capable of being formed into bridges, can almost always be found, did our soldiers know how to turn them to account. Unfortunately they do not, and consequently British troops, when not making war in a gentlemanlike sort of country, or unprovided with all the appliances of civilized warfare, are at least fifty per cent. less useful and efficient than they might be. It requires a small modicum of knowledge, skill, or training to extemporise a field bridge, but unfortunately such knowledge, skill, and training are rarely met with among our troops. There is no reason why such should be the case. A very little trouble would remedy the evil, and the occasional hours snatched from either routine duties or utter idleness would not make the soldier less of a parade machine, while it would certainly develop those individual qualities, the absence of which has been so evident in all our campaigns. Let a Regimental Engineer be appointed in each regiment receiving the same additional pay as the Musketry Instructor. To this officer should be entrusted the training in Field Fortification and Engineering of the regiment, both by occasional short lectures and periodical practical instruction in the open air not exceeding, say, 52 hours per annum, or one hour per week. The Pioneers should be, as their title infers, regimental Sappers, and should receive a sound preliminary instruction on first appointment. Every officer should also on first receiving his commission, be compelled to go through a month's course of field instruction at Chatham. As to the Regimental Engineers they should, unless graduates of the Staff College, under go at least two months' training at Chatham, followed by a strict examination in purely elementary Fortification. The plan is very simple, very feasible, and very inexpensive; but if it is carried out there must be less parade and routine drill. We do not think, therefore, that we are presumptuous in submitting that it si deserving of at least full consideration at the hands of the military authorities.

THE Petition of the Bombay Association against the Survey Bill, now under the consideration of the Legislative Council, will receive careful attention at their hands. At all events there are native Members of Council who are quite competent to make the most of every objection, and to see that the bill is not passed until every varied argument has been weighed, and indisputable facts duly taken into account. Should any provisions have found their way into the bill hurtful to the religious feelings of the people, the Bombay Association must be well aware that they will be omitted or modified, because it is not conceivable that the Legislative Council would run counter to the long-established policy of the British Government. But religious feelings must not be made a pretext for the obstruction of a bill devised for the common good, or used to shield wrong-doers who may have absorbed public property for their own profit. There is a wide distinction between "lands" situated in towns, cities, or villages, and "lands used for dwelling houses," meaning, of course, lands on which houses are *built*; and assuming that the latter ought not to be assessed, that is no reason why lands, in towns, not built upon, should not be assessed. Valid grounds for exemption may be pleaded and admitted, but the right to assess a field in the country cannot be more valid that the right to assess a piece of land in a town. We cannot see why anybody need be alarmed at the proposed survey, except those who have unfairly possessed themselves of public property, to the detriment of their neighbours; nor can we conceive why a survey, which promises such benefits and securities, should be unpopular except among the ignorant, those whose feelings have been roused by unfair representations, and those who may be losers of ill-gotten gains. One swallow does not make a summer, a few rows are no proof of general discontent, and vague rhetorical statements, such as that the Mofussil folk are timid, cannot be accepted as evidence of unpopularity. If the people were told, as they fairly might be, that the bill would be as much a charter of their rights as the survey system is of "the rights of the agricultural population," any apprehensions they may entertain would be dispelled. The figures, quoted by Mr. Ellis in Council, show that no injustice has been done, that much useful information has been placed on record, and that few lands have been made liable to assessment. The bill does not apply to Bombay itself; but five minutes talk with an old inhabitant would furnish grounds for a strong case in favour of extending its operation to these limits. We are glad to record the admission of the petitioners that Government has not hitherto gained from the survey. As we understand the measure it has not been devised in order to replenish the treasury, but to confer a boon upon the community. The fact that the monies collected already do not suffice to pay expenses, far from showing, as petitioners allege, that the survey is a "perfect failure," shows both that they have misapprehended its object, and that Government is prepared to work for the common good even at a loss—a loss, that is, measuring the result by a cash standard, not the highest, surely, which enlightened natives or Europeans could apply. On the whole we cannot admit that the petitioners have made out any case whatever against the principle of the bill, and we are satisfied that any errors in its provisions will be effectually removed. But we are delighted to see the subject so ably discussed, not only because fair critical opposition strengthens the hands of Government, but because it helps to make right prevail.

WE understand that Colonel Champion will succeed Colonel Aitchison as Deputy Adjutant General. Colonel Aitchison leaves for home.

WE greatly regret to learn, the death, after a brief illness, of Mrs. Oliphant, the wife of the Collector of Poona. The loss of this young and accomplished lady will be lamented wherever she was known.

WE understand that a committee, composed of the Acting Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Police, the Health Officer of the Municipality, and Dr. Mills, was appointed a short time ago by Government to consider the details of the arrangements to be adopted in Bombay, in carrying out the provisions of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, which it has been determined to introduce. The committee have already held two or three meetings, and it is thought probable that the Act will be brought into force about the beginning of next year. It has been decided, we believe, that the working of the Act should be under the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department—not, as was proposed alternatively, under the Health Officer of the Municipality. We observe that, with the sanction of the Government of India, the Government of Madras has directed that the provisions of the same Act shall take effect in the town of Madras from the 15th of October next. Mr. Henry Stanbrough, says the *Madras Athenæum*, has been appointed Health Officer for Madras under the Act.

IN regard to the operation of the Survey Act, which has been the subject of a good deal of discussion lately, it is not unimportant to know the terms of the sunnud issued to one whose land has been surveyed. We append a copy of the sunnud used at Surat:—

Whereas His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, with a view to the settlement of the Land Revenue and to the record and preservation of proprietory and other rights connected with the soil, has put in force in the City of Surat Bombay Act I. of 1865, and ordered the necessary inquiries connected therewith to be made, this sunnud is issued to the effect that—

In the of the City of Surat, there is a certain plot of ground occupied by numbered containing about and of the following shape and dimensions . The ground above described is hereby declared to be private property, and will therefore be continued by the British Government, without any objection or question as to title, to whosoever shall from time to time be lawful holders. The said ground and all buildings erected thereon will be subject to Municipal taxation, and to any taxations for local purposes affecting the whole District, including the City of Surat, or of the nature contemplated in Regulation II. of 1827, Sec. II. Cl. 2, which may hereafter be imposed by the Legislature, but to no other Government demand whatever.

Given under the hand and seal of the Collector of Surat, this day of one thousand eight hundred and A. D.

IT appears clearly, from the Afghanistan letter which we publish elsewhere, that the Ameer Shere Ally Khan intends to fight Abdool Rahman Khan, if he does not succeed in getting Mahomed Azim Khan delivered over to him. Indeed, it may even be that he means to wage the war in any event, and endeavour to oust Abdool Rahman Khan from his recently acquired possessions; for there is a good deal said about preparations for attack and nothing at all about peaceful negotiations. It seems, too, that the Ameer has been seeking to avail himself of the discontent of some of the chiefs whom the Sirdar subjugated—in particular the Meer of Maimanah, who would no doubt be glad to be freed by a victory of Shere Ally Khan's from the necessity of paying the very heavy tribute which the Sirdar lately exacted from him. This supposition is rendered all the more probable by the report that Abdool Rahman Khan in point of fact does not care to protect Mahomed Azim Khan; for if this be so, and all that the new Ameer wants is to secure the person of Mahomed Azim Khan, it would be easy for the Sirdar to obtain peace by simply allowing the capture to be effected. But it is said he is arming and determined to take the field. There is therefore the possibility of another struggle occurring before this "civil war" is over. A curious passage in our correspondent's letter is that which refers to a Jew, who is believed to be a Russian envoy, having arrived at Cabul with Shere Ally Khan. It appears that no one was permitted to speak to the mysterious stranger, and that unusual precautions were taken by the Ameer to keep him from harm. It is quite possible the notion is a mistaken one; we shall probably hear more about it.

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that the 5th Bengal Cavalry have been ordered to commence their march from Seetapore to Peshawur at once. The regiment proceeds *via* Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Saharumpore to Umballa, and so on to its destination through Lahore. The same paper states that Colonel G. Ward, lately doing duty at Agra, has been appointed to the Command of the 5th Bengal Cavalry. This, remarks the "Pioneer," is one of Sir William Mansfield's late appointments which must reflect credit on the closing year of his administration.

MR. ANDREW ROSS has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Mynpoory, during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles Horne.—*Pioneer, Sept.* 25.

WE learn from the "Mofussilite" (Delhi) of the 24th inst. that gram is selling at only fifteen seers per rupee, and wheat at thirteen. Our contemporary does not remember higher rates being demanded during the season of famine immediately after the mutiny. There was at present very little prospect of rain, and unless it fell in considerable quantity during the week the worst fears would be realized.

THE shoe question has been revived by the ex-King of Oude. The "Indian Daily News" of the 23rd instant says:—"In former years the ex-King of Oude, as well as the members of his family, were always in the habit of attending the Governor-General's Durbars habited in English boots or shoes, and the residents of the city in native or English shoes, just as they pleased. At Lord Canning's Durbar, however, held on the 24th October, 1859, all the members of the Royal Family (by desire of the Chief Commissioner,) did not appear in boots or shoes, and a circular was issued that no one was to appear shod at future Durbars. Against this order the members of the Oude family, we hear, have now petitioned the Viceroy, and the matter is pending consideration."

ACCORDING to the same journal it has been ruled by Her Majesty's Government, in order to allow Civil Servants to draw absentee allowance in England, that a certificate of substantive appointment, period, and nature of leave, and date of its commencement should be granted to them on temporarily leaving this country.

MEINGOON MENGTHA, the rebellious Burmese Prince, was sent from Calcutta to Chunar on the 22nd instant, in charge of two police officers.

MAJOR W. REVELEY, late Deputy Commissioner of Police for Calcutta, died at sea on the 30th ultimo. He was a passenger by the s. s. "Mongolia," which left Calcutta for Suez on the 15th ultimo.

ORDERS have been received from the Home Government to the effect that grants are not to be made to Police battalions, without a previous reference to the Secretary of State.—*Englishman, Sept.* 23.

THE Government of India have under consideration the propriety of issuing stricter orders in the matter of *suttees*, occurring in the States of Rajpootana. This has become necessary, in consequence of some of the Chiefs having released persons concerned in a recent case of widow-burning.—*Ibid.*

WHILE the fear of famine has shaded into that of scarcity in the Doab, the prospects of Central India and Rajpootana are still gloomy enough. With considerable secrecy, so as not to alarm the grain-dealers, the Government of the North-Western Provinces has started relief works at Lullutpore and elsewhere. Such was the zeal of the bunneas that in two days before the late rain, the price of wheat at Allahabad rose from 16 to 8 seers per rupee. Only if rain continues to fall will Sir William Muir adhere to his cold weather programme of a tour through Rohilcund. Our advices from Rajpootana continue most unfavourable. Another week has passed away without rain except to a trifling extent; one more such and the entire khurreef crops will be past redemption. But what is worse, in the states of Marwar, Bikaneer, and Jeysulmere, which cover an area greater than England and Wales, grass and water are already becoming so scarce that the people are emigrating with their cattle. Cows, bullocks, and buffaloes are selling at less than one-half of their ordinary prices; their owners seem glad to part with them on any terms. Water is said to be selling in many parts of Marwar at 2 annas a ghurra. In the more fertile parts of eastern and central Rajpootana prices are rapidly rising. Apprehensions are entertained for the rubbee or spring harvest; unless rain falls before the 15th proximo the seed cannot be sown. The Political officers are alive to the gravity of the impending calamity.—*Friend of India, Sept.* 24.

A LARGE exodus amongst the Civilians of the North-Western Provinces is expected at the end of the cold weather. Mr. Spankie of the High Court goes home sick. His place will not be filled up, we believe. Two Judges come down to Allahabad on 2nd November. The others follow in January.—*Ibid.*

KURRACHEE is the fifth port of India in importance. Ever since the days of Sir Charles Napier the bar of its harbour has frightened away shipping of large size, has been the battle-ground of engineers who are sometimes as dogmatic as doctors of divinity or of medicine, and has involved the state in much expense. After years of squabbling there is now a prospect of action. Mr. Parkes has just submitted to the Bombay Government a report on the whole subject, as clear, practical, and moderate in its plans, as any of Mr. Leonard's. It is based on his former experience of the harbour and on a series of surveys said to form "one of the most perfect records of the effects of natural forces upon the bed of a harbour which have ever been made." He proposes to continue the Manora breakwater for 1,500 feet at a cost of £109,000, to admit the waters and native traffic of the Chinna creek into the harbour and to go on with dredging. Already the capacity of the harbour has been trebled, he declares, and if the break water permit the depth caused by the groyne which has wrought this result to be maintained, Sind and the Punjab will have reason to be grateful to Mr. Parkes. The harbour of Kurrachee is a subject of imperial interest, for it will come next to that of Calcutta and of Bombay in political as well as commercial value the moment it is linked on to the frontier. We observe that Colonel Merewether supports Captain Merriman's project for supplying Kurrachee, which has a rainfall of only 6? inches a year, with water from the Mulleer river 16 miles from the town, at a capital cost of Rs. 6,30,000. —*Ibid.*

THE Commissioner of the Central Provinces has reported to the Madras Government that by the completion of the short canal at Doomagudiem, the navigation of the Godavery has been opened to the second barrier at Enchampilly, 232 miles from the Coast, and has requested that the intelligence might be communicated to the Collectors of districts on the East Coast, in order that they may acquaint merchants and traders of the advantages of the new communication, and point out to them the use that may be made of this.—*Madras Athenæum, Sept.* 23.

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS AND THE LATE REV. MR. FLETCHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The statement in to-day's "Times of India" that the shares in the Mazagon Company, so much spoken of in this discussion, were, o might have been given to the late Reverend Mr. Fletcher on his own account, is quite a mistake. It derives some colour of credibility, however, from a paper on this subject which I see quoted, written at the dictation of Mr. Fletcher, and signed by him during the last hours he was in Bombay, a dying man, and his mind quite clouded, as those who saw him at that time will well remember.

Mr. Fletcher had a private allotment of Mazagon shares for himself. So had Mr. Spring for that matter. Both gentlemen sold well out, and small blame to them for that. I hope, however, I shall not be thought to be introducing "an element of sectarian bitterness" into this discussion when I state what is the fact, that the ministers of the Church of Scotland in Bombay stood a

BOMBAY.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for the Cape of Good Hope, per steamer "City of Manchester," on the 30th September at 10 A.M.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Captain Litten, of the ship "Flying Venus." He died early on Sunday morning, after a short illness.

WE would direct the attention of intending exhibitors to an advertisement in another column, in reference to the Broach Exhibition which is to be held in December next. This Exhibition has been a long time in preparation, and there is every reason to believe that it will be a most successful affair.

WE learn that the Mussalman gentleman, partner with Mr. Shepherd, and whose accidental death by drowning we noticed in yesterday's *Gazette*, was Mr. Hajee Hassum Joosub. The unfortunate accident occurred at about three o'clock on Friday afternoon. Deceased was at the time accompanied by Mr. Kincome and Mr. Russel from Bombay, and was, in connection with the blasting operations, swimming in the river at a place about half a mile below Nagotna. When at some distance from his friends he gave an alarm and was seen with his arms lifted from the water as if in danger. Before any assistance could be rendered, however, the water, which was more impetuous than usual, had overpowered him, and the unfortunate gentleman sank from sight. Intelligence was at once sent to Bombay, and Mr. Shepherd despatched a special steamer to the place. The body, however, had been recovered forty-eight hours after the accident, and was brought here by a bunder boat.

INTELLIGENCE having reached Bombay that His Grace the Archbishop of Goa is in a very bad state of health, a meeting of some of the principal Portuguese inhabitants took place on Saturday last, at the residence of Mr. John Barretto, at Cavel, for the purpose of adopting an address to His Grace expressive of the deep regret and anxiety which the unwelcome news has produced in the minds of the Catholics subject to his jurisdiction. Among other resolutions passed at the meeting, an address was read and unanimously adopted, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Gemeniano de Souza, John Barretto, J. J. Boccarro, Drs. J. N. Mendonga, L. P. de Rozario, and J. C. Lisboa, was appointed to carry out details. In accordance with a printed, notice circulated a few days previously by the Rev. A. V. Lisboa, public prayers were offered at the Church of N. S. da Gloria on Sunday last at half-past six o'clock P.M., for His Grace's restoration to health. The Church we are informed, was crowded with Catholics from al parts of the island.

A PURSE with Rs. 245 was presented on Monday to the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S.P.G., Bombay, by Captain Watson of the ship *David Malcolmson*, and several captains, officers, dubashes, and crews of ships, either now or recently in harbour,—several of them in connection with the late expedition to Abyssinia, —"in testimony of their appreciation of his indefatigable zeal in promoting the Christian welfare of the seamen of Bombay." Among the ships on the subscription list are the s. "Great Victoria," "West Indian," the "Knighton," "Glendevon," "Athene," "Peerless," "California," "D. Malcolmson," "Queen of Australia," s. "Thales," "Scotland," "Royal Edward," "Waterloo," "Royal Standard," "Stag," "Denmark," "Frances," "Royal Saxon," "Clasmerdon," Rowena," "Napier," "Evelyn," "Pegasus," "Empress," "Monarchy," "Greyhound," "Louisa," "Acrolite," s. "City of Manchester," &c. In addition to the services held on shipboard, (sometimes on three or four several ships on Sunday), and at the Sailors' Home and European General Hospital, at both of which an unusually large number of seamen have been for some months past, upwards of 300 volumes of books have been lent to the ships, besides the distribution of about 50 copies of Dr. Chevers's valuable pamphlet on the Health of Seamen in Indian ports, and several large parcels of tracts, periodicals, and newspapers, which have been highly appreciated by the seamen. On the presentation being made, the rev. gentleman begged to thank Captain Watson and the subscribers for the substantial expression of their kindness, the recollection of which he hoped would serve to encourage him in his work in the future.

FROM the weather report of the Surat Collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th September, it seems that the fall of rain during that period had been small, and that there was a general demand for a good fall soon, as rice and jeerayet crops were reported to be suffering. Chicklee, Bagnara, and Mandvee, but especially the last, are reported to have been very feverish and generally unhealthy. The other talookas were healthy. Cattle also were free from disease.

IT appears from the weather report of the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th September that the fall of rain was abundant in Teeroor, considerable in Indapoor, Bheemthurry, and Mawul talooks, and Petta Ambegaon, and moderate in Joonere talooks and Petta Baramuttee. There was a light fall in Kheir and Haveilly talooks, and none at all in Poorundhur talook. The khureef crops in all the talooks were in a good condition. The sowing of bajree and jowaree has been completed. In a few villages of Bheemthurry, Indapore, and Poorundhur talooks the sowing of rubbee was in progress. Cholera had broke out slightly in some of the villages of Haveilly, Bheemthurry, and Poorundhur talooks.

ON Saturday last Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest at the European General Hospital concerning the death of Edwin Christian, chief officer of the ship "Mary Stenhouse." It appears that the deceased and the second mate named James Merwick were on bad terms with each other during the voyage of the ship to Bombay. On the 12th instant, when they were on the hatch, an altercation took place between them, the deceased rushed upon the mate, and both went rolling into the lower deck and fell on the ballast, deceased receiving injuries on the skull. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased met with his death by having fallen some 18 feet down on the ballast in the lower hold of the vessel and factured his skull. No blame attached."

BALLA MANDAY AGAIN.—Gunnesh Succaram Nassiker, who last year laid an information before the Civil Magistrate at Poona, regarding the extensive promissory note forgeries, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court on Friday the 18th inst. and laid an information charging the notorious Balla Manday with having sold a Government promissory note, the figures of which had been altered from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000. The vakeel who appeared for the informant suggested that the information should not be made public till the apprehension of Balla Manday, and the information was accordingly kept secret; but the affair has got wind in the Poona papers, and therefore we consider that we are justified in publishing, with consent of the Magistrate, the information of Succaram, which was as follows:—I am informed and verily believe that in the town and island of Bombay, on or about the 21st June 1867, one Rangrao Bhugwant Manday, otherwise known by the name of Balla Manday, now residing in Poona, cheated one Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, by personation, in that the said Rangrao represented to Bomanjee Jejeebhoy that he was a person of the name of Krishnarao Vittul, and obtained from him a Government promissory note, No. 55008, for Rs. 500. I am also informed and verily believe that in the town and island of Rombay, on or about 15th July 1867 Rangrao Bhugwandass Manday again cheated Bomanjee Jejeebhoy by personation, in that he represented himself as Krishnarao Vittul to the said Bomanjee and sold to him the said promissory note, No. 55008, in a forged condition and purporting to be for Rs. 10,000. That in selling the said Government promissory note as aforesaid, Rangrao has, I verily believe, committed the offence of using a forged valuable security as genuine, knowing or having reason to believe the same to have been forged. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Rangrao, and the police are in search of him.

ON Sunday last a Mahomedan woman named Sukeena took a dose of arsenic with the intention of poisoning herself, but soon after was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital and is now doing well.

AN inquest was held by Dr. Lumsdaine yesterday on the body of Cassia Gharoo at Upper Mahim, who in the opinion of the jury had been accidentally drowned whilst drunk.

ANOTHER inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Lumsdaine at Valpacady, in reference to the death of a Mahomedan lad, name unknown, whose body was seen floating in a quarry hole. A verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

FIVE fishwomen were yesterday charged by Mr. P. C. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having exposed fish for sale which was unfit for human food. Two of them were fined Rs. 8 each, and the other three were each fined Rs. 5.

A MAHOMEDAN pilgrim named Goolam Hyder Peerbux sued a nacoda of the name of Azim Meeya in the Small Cause Court yesterday for Rs. 695 for damages. Plaintiff, who was a pauper, had got a ticket from Sir Salar Jung to proceed to Mecca on a pilgrimage, and had taken with him four bags of grain and seven of cossumbo for alms, but defendant had refused to deliver up these, and also declined to bring plaintiff back to Bombay. His Honour (Mr. O'Leary) after hearing the evidence said that defendant had first come with the story that plaintiff had not a return ticket; and after seeing that there was a difficulty in getting the Court to believe that the Nizam would give pilgrims tickets to go on a pilgrimage without some provision for their return journey, had changed his story and said the ticket was a forged one. It seemed to him that defendant had seized the cossumbo saying it was smuggled from Bombay and that if plaintiff said anything about it he would have him transported. The property had been brought from Bombay; that was evident. How it had been got thence he did not know: that was a matter for the Custom House, and he presumed they were able to mind themselves. But at all events defendant had detained it till it had become useless, and had left the plaintiff to perish from want so far as he was concerned—though of course he would have been cared for among Mahomedans. On the evidence, he must support the plaintiff's case, and therefore gave judgment against the defendant.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 21st Sept., to Saturday, 26th Sept., 1868

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	35,776	4	0
House Rate	20,476	1	6
License Tax	377	0	0
Police Rate	5,831	9	6
Lighting do	4,282	15	10
Water do	1,647	8	2
Halalcore Cess	5,285	9	2
Market Fees	1,105	6	6
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.			
Miscellaneous Fees	1,011	9	4
Fines and Penalties	784	0	0
Total Rs...	76,568		

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE KHOJAH GRAVEYARD CASE.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE suit at the instance of Cazee Goolam Ally Mahary against H. H. Aga Khan was mentioned in the High Court yesterday before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould. This case has lately occupied a considerable portion of the time of the Court, and an adjournment had taken place in order that an excavation might be made on the disputed ground and a report given to the Court regarding the material found—there being a question as to whether there were human remains to be found in the graveyard. The case would have come on for further hearing yesterday morning, but that the excavations were not yet completed, and so the suit was on the list merely to be mentioned.

His Lordship on taking his seat remarked that he had seen a letter by Dr. Blaney in the *Times of India* on Saturday with regard to the digging which was going on in the Khojah burying ground. The writer of that seemed to be of opinion that if the work were carried on, it was likely to be prejudicial to the health of the neighbourhood; and if that were so the work must be stopped.

Mr. Thomas Blaney was then put into the witness box, and in reply to His Lordship made a statement much to the same effect as a portion of his letter, which was as follows:—"The curious research that was being undertaken, and the danger to health that looked out of the excavation, induced me to pause at the digging, and observe the state of matters with a sanitary eye. There certainly was no perceptible stench in the vicinity, nevertheless there was that sickening deadly smell which long-decaying organic matter would evolve upon exposure to the atmosphere, after being buried for some time, and turned over before the work of decomposition had been completed. The smell was such as would keep its hold upon the olfactory nerves for a longer period than a bench, even after escaping into a purer atmosphere. The decomposing town sweepings had been filled into a quarry hole, and the deposit was resting upon a bed of moisture. The conditions were perhaps favourable to the decomposition of organic matters—bones included. There was heat and moisure—not only the external heat of the sun's rays, but the internal heat of decomposing organic matters, which would bear a relation to the rapidity of the decomposition, and give rise to a slow process of combustion. To dig down several feet and turn over such a soil highly charged with gases which would poison the air and enter the system through the respiratory channel, seemed to me a process fraught with danger to all those working at the excavation. The patient whom I had gone there to see, had contracted a fever of a serious type which I ventured to attribute to the evolved gases of the excavations." Mr. Blaney then added that the European gentlemen had left that day. He had brought a small specimen of the material he had seen—a piece of wood decayed away almost to nothing. [He here produced a bottle containing the "specimen" and handed it to His Lordship with the remark that it was not very offensive to the nose.]

The Advocate-General—Oh! don't open it, please (a laugh).

His Lordship restored confidence by replying that he would not open the bottle (a laugh); but added that the work must be stopped, for the public health must not be endangered.

The Advocate-General said it was desirable that the excavations should be finished.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Blaney stated that he thought there would be no danger to the public health if a maund of McDougall's disinfectants were sprinkled about the place every day. His Lordship then said that he would allow the work to be proceeded with only on condition that this was used. On the Advocate-General agreeing to supply this, His Lordship granted permission to continue the work which would, it was thought, be finished by Wednesday.

Mr. Blaney stated that he had been giving instructions to Messrs. Morris and Bedford who were at the work and were patients of his.

The Judge—I am sorry to hear it; but Mr. Morris was looking poorly before the work commenced (a laugh).

Mr. Blaney—He was not so.

The Judge—He looked so.

Mr. Blaney—His illness began the day after.

The Judge—Well, I hope he will soon recover.

Mr. Blaney—He is getting well. (On leaving the box) —May I take away the specimen, my Lord? (a laugh).

The Judge—Oh yes; do so.

Mr. McCulloch then stated that Mr. Bedford had mentioned he would feel released from much anxiety if His Lordship would grant that an application should be made to Mr. Edgington to allow an European constable to be on the ground while the work was proceeding

The Judge—Oh, certainly. I thought I had done so.

Mr. McCulloch added that an application had already been made to Mr. Edgington, but he had declined to act, unless there was a direct expression of opinion from His Lordship.

His Lordship said he thought he had already done so, and instructed the clerk to write that he had allowed the work to go on and that an European constable should be stationed at the place, if such were consistent with the general police requirements of the district.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned till Monday next.

FORT POLICE COURT.—28TH SEPTEMBER.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

GAMBLING.—Abraham Hassim, Actor Mahomed, Deewa Shaik Mahomed, and Sorabjee Framjee, were found guilty of gambling with dice on the Esplanade. Actor Mahomed was fined Rs. 3, and the others were fined Rs. 6.

ASSAULT.—Jaffer Adamjee, a cowherd, was fined Rs. 15, or to suffer imprisonment for 30 days with hard labour, for having assaulted Narayen Amrootee without provocation.

THEFT.—Curnoo Shaik Aboo, a reputed thief, was sentenced to receive twelve stripes for having stolen a purse, containing Rs. 6-10, from Jewraz Premjee.

Two boatmen were fined Rs. 2 each for having conveyed more passengers in their boat than they were justified in carrying by their license.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—28TH SEPT.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

RAILWAY OFFENDER.—Bheewajee Cooshaba, a coolee, was charged with attempting on Saturday last to pass across the G. I. P. Railway when a train was approaching and when the gateman had shut the gate. He was found guilty and fined Rs. 15.

ASSAULT.—William Henry Green, an European, was charged with assault. It appeared that he had been a passenger in one of the up trains of the G. I. P. Railway, and when he reached at Narel station assaulted three persons, also passengers, and spat on them. He was found guilty and sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Ookerjee Hormusjee, Parsee cooks, were charged—the first with stealing 14 copper pots, and the second with receiving the same, the property of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama. They were convicted and sentenced to four and two weeks' imprisonment respectively in the County Jail.

DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—Heerachund Roychund and Gulab Motee, Banians, were found guilty of defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. by continuing their journey beyond the place for which they had taken tickets. Each was fined Rs. 5.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."—A home paper says—"It is stated that no arrangement has yet been come to for a successor to Mr. Cook; but Mr. Sanders author of a standard work on Roman Law, is talked of Mr. H. S. Maine, formerly on the staff of the paper, and now a member of the Governor-General's Council at Calcutta, is also mentioned in connection with the post."

A NEW POOR-LAW ACT.—Among the Acts of legislation which England owes to the present Government is one containing a clause of a most salutary character, long demanded by public opinion. It is enacted, in the New Poor Law, that parents abandoning their children under the age of fourteen, or wilfully neglecting to provide them with adequate food, clothing, lodging, and medical aid, to the detriment of their health, shall be punishable with six months' imprisonment and hard labour. Prosecutions of this class are no longer to be matters of caprice, but are to be instituted and paid for by the guardians.—*Home paper.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE HARBOUR BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you consider the following subject of sufficient importance to the public to allow it a corner in your widely circulating journal, I will feel greatly obliged, and hope that it may attract the attention of the proper authorities.

May I ask, how it is that in a large port like Bombay, we have no proper boards put up on our bunders to inform the public of the Government scale of charges for dingies, jolly boats, and tonies plying in our harbour? The want of such an arrangement is felt severely by almost all classes of our community; but strangers and visitors to our port are necessarily much more exposed to the proverbial impudence of the boatmen, and it can scarcely be expected that everybody should have his "Travellers' Guide" in his pocket.

Such boards ought to be erected in the most conspicuous places, and, if found necessary, could easily be protected from the inclemency of the weather. Their cost would be very trifling, and, for the convenience of the public, something ought certainly to be done without delay. Of course the officials whose duty it would be to sanction this extra-expenditure, would say that the boatmen having been provided with a printed scale of charges, an extra outlay could not be entertained; but it is well-known how useless it is to demand this document of a native. He would have all sorts of excuses for not being able to produce it, and in a pelting shower of rain it would not be very pleasant to wait until the native succeeds in finding it. It is very much to be regretted that these rascals (also, the drivers of our world-famed buggies) are almost invariably overpaid by seafaring men, a proceeding which cannot be too much condemned.

L.

Bombay, 28th September.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

EVERY officer here who can boast of a rifle—and in Secunderabad, an ultra-sporting community, the number is legion—is polishing up, and practising with his shooting stick for "The Second Annual Rifle Meeting of the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, to take place at Trimulgherry on the 28th, 29th, and 30th September 1868." There are no less than twenty-seven prizes, varying in value from Rs. 200 to 20, to be competed for, and I have little doubt that the meeting will be as successful as it is popular. I hope to send you a detailed account of the shooting when it takes place. It should be something out of the common, as I have heard that a medical officer of the Hydrabad Contingent lately made *eleven* consecutive bull's eyes at six hundred yards distance with his own rifle. A novel feature of the forthcoming entertainment is a "Dummy" Royal Bengal Tiger, which rushes across the range on a mad career, after the fashion of the running deer so dear to the Wimbledon Volunteers. The regulations of the "Tiger" shooting will be as follows, and I republish them for the satisfaction of those who like trying their rifles at anything that is going:—

"The regulations of the tiger shooting are: 1st. Distance 80 yards. 2. Five to form a pool, to fire 3 shots each from any weapon. 1R. entrance. 3. 20 per cent. to be deducted from each pool to defray the cost of the tiger. 4. A bull's eye to win the pool; if more than one, the pool to be divided between the bull's eyes. 5. If no bull's eyes the pool to be divided among the hits in front of a line to be drawn on the tiger. 6. Rupee to be forfeited to the pool for each hit behind the line."

While on this subject your correspondent may mention that the much contemned "Brown Bess" is apparently not such a contemptible weapon after all. The officers of the native regiments have been lately undergoing a course of musketry instruction with this weapon, and I am informed that one officer made 47 points out of 20 shots at a 200 yards' range. "Brown Bess" can therefore shoot straight up to a certain distance if carefully handled.

Your correspondent imagines that there must be a considerable amount of floating capital among the natives of this place—that it burns their pockets (if they have any) in short. He attended the sale of Mr. Cordery's (1st Assistant Resident's) property yesterday, and he was surprised at the recklessness with which Mussulman gentlemen lavished their rupees. Odds and ends were greedily purchased at what Yankee traders mildly call "re-moonerative prices," whether on account of their intrinsic value, or as mementos of the departed gentleman I cannot say, but your correspondent would seriously recommend some Down Easter with a load of "notions" to pay Chudderghat a visit. He ought to dispose of his ware to advantage. The notions which appear to tickle the Hydrabad Mussulman of the period to an alarming sacrifice extent, are, as well as I can judge, French revolvers, quart pots, gold waist belts, coloured glass case bottles, square pianos, regulation swords in brass scabbards, cocoanut hookahs, and blue and yellow tea cups. Let the fortunate possesssor of these treasures take a return ticket to Hydrabad and insure his life, if possible, for a few lakhs, and if he does not drive a roaring trade your correspondent will marry his widow off-hand, and that, sa bargain

The horse epidemic is still causing much uneasiness here, but the number of fatal cases is decreasing. The disease is evidently of a typhoid character, but it is disputed whether it is infectious or not. A number of cast horses from the 18th Hussars sold indifferently well in consequence of the prevalent disorder the other day, intending purchasers looking askance at "old soldiers" who are doubtless ere this consigned to the shafts of the mail cart—where he who enters in leaves all hope behind.

We have had a few showers since I last wrote, but nothing to signify. The "Hoossain Saugor tank," which may be called the public rain guage, is still some twenty feet below its proper level. Rain is sadly required, but there seems no prospect of its coming at present.

SPORTING.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Arabian Cup." Value Rupees 1,000, presented by Shaik Essa bin Kaliffa. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby to carry 5lbs. extra. Two miles. The result of the race will be seen from the following:

Mr. Field's	b a h	Secundor	Hackney. 1
Abdool Rayman's	g a h	Grey Beard	Syud. 2
Colonel Gaye's	g a h	Somerset	Cassim. 3
Ebrahim bin Rujib's	g a h	Glendower	Ahmed. 4
Ebrahim bin Rujib's	g a h	Mint Master	Brewtey. 5
Hajee A. Wahab's	b a h	Wahabee	Emaun. 9

Great interest was felt in the meeting of "Secunder" and "Grey Beard" for this race; but, although "Grey Beard" was decidedly the favourite, the confidence of his backers was materially shaken when they knew for certain that a native jock was to be put up. That was the fastest two mile race ever run here, and was won by a couple of lengths. Time—57, 1-25, 1-55, 2-26, 2-58, 3-55.

2ND RACE.—"The Zoroastrian Cup." Value Rs. —, presented by several Parsee gentlemen. For all Maidens. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby, the Grand Stand Stakes, Cups, Purse, or Plate to carry 3lbs. extra for each race won. Three miles.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Tiger	Syud.	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h	Shaheen	Brewtey	2
Mr. St. Andrew's	b a h	Peer-i-Maghun	Calton	3

"Tiger" won most easily in wretched time. Time—33, 1-5, 1-37, 2-10, 3 15, 3-36, 4-15, 4-46, 5-19, 6-21.

3RD RACE.—"The Zoroastrian Purse." Value 50 G. M. presented by a few Parsee gentlemen. A Handicap for all Horses that have started during the meeting.

Mr. Burt's	br a	Promised Land	Calton	1
Mr. Soulter's	g a h	Jurham	Captain Ward	2
Fajor Crosbie's	b a h	Hungarian	Mr. Ward	3
Mr. Field's	g a	Nancy	Hackney	4
Ebrahim bin Rujib's	g a h	Salar	Syud	5
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a	Speculation	Brewtey	6

For this race every horse except "Salar" was in nearly equal request. The race was won by 3 lengths, "Jurham" beating "Hungarian" for second honours by a head, "Nancy" two lengths behind them again; the other two straggling in a long way after. Time—To the 1½ post 3 seconds; 1½ mile 30-58, 1-27, 2-0, 2-57.

4TH RACE.—"The Galloway Plate." Rupees 400 from the Fund. For all Galloways. 14 hands to carry 9st. One and a half mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a	Aga Jan	Syud.	1
Major Crosbie's	g a	Dutchman	Rowjee	2
Mr. Walford's	b a	Tie Upas	Calton	3
Ebrahim bin Rujib's	g a	Nadir	Brewtey	4

"Aga Jan" came home a winner in a canter by a couple of lengths, "Dutchman" as much in advance of the "Upas."

5TH RACE.—"The Ladies' Purse." Rupees 300 from the Fund. For all Galloways 13-3 and under. Winner of the Maiden Galloways or Galloway Plates excluded. Weight for inches, 13-3 to carry 8st. 7lbs.

Major Crosbie's	g a	Mainstay	Rowjee	1
Captain Hare's	g a	Jerry Jan	Lilly	2
The Wonder			Hackney	3

"Mainstay" had it all his own way, and won as he liked. Time—not taken.

Several races are to be run on Tuesday, (today) weather permitting.—*Abridged from the "Deccan Herald."*

EXECUTION OF DECREES IN NATIVE STATES.

[Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 27th August 1868.]

READ again the following papers regarding the execution of the decrees of British Courts in foreign States:—

Resolution No. 23, dated 31st January 1867.
Circulars Nos. 74 and 75, dated 10th April 1867.

Read also the following replies to the abovementioned circulars:—

From Resident, Nizal, No. 2, dated 24th April 1867.
" Political Agent, Munnipore, No. 33, dated 27th April 1867.
" Officiating Commissioner, Mysore, No. 636-15, dated 30th April 1867.
" Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 100 P., dated 6th May 1867.
" Resident, Hydrabad, No. 21, dated 10th May 1867.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 1960, dated 29th May 1867.
" Under Secretary, Government of Bengal, No. 4654, dated 24th July 1867.
" Secretary to Government of Punjab, No. 375-1121, dated 25th July 1867.
" Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, No. 929-12 J., dated 5th August 1867
" Acting Chief Secretary, Fort St. George, No. 127-5, dated 7th August 1867
" Agent, Governor General, Central India, No. 10-231, dated 24th August 1867.
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 292 A., dated 29th August 1867.
" Agent, Governor General, Central India, No. 12-232, dated 9th September 1867.
" Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 118, dated 19th May 1868.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that the object aimed at by the Resolution of the 31st of January 1867, which was forwarded to all Governments, Administrations, Departments, and Agencies, was to give facilities for the execution of the decrees of Civil tribunals obtained by British subjects in our own territory, by enlisting the influence of the several political authorities with the Princes and the Chiefs of Native States to which the debtor had absconded, or in which he was possessed of property.

2. It then appeared that several political officers objected to the Resolution in question, and the subject again came under the consideration of the Government on the 10th of April 1867.

3. On that occasion the Governor General in Council explained the broad principle under which the decrees of Courts of one nation or country are recognized by the Courts of another country, and the Government declared its opinion that there was no reason why this just and equitable principle should not be recognized in India. The Governor General in Council next proceeded to modify and explain the Resolution of the 31st of January preceding, by proposing more specific rules for the guidance of the political authorities, and by inviting their opinions on this important question. The rules, in may be stated, comprised the following provisions:—

I.—Where there were regular Courts in Native States, the holder of a decree obtained from a British tribunal was himself to apply to such Native Courts for the execution of his decree.

II.—Where there were no regular Courts, the decree-holder was to bring the decree to the notice of the Native ruler, through the political representative of the British Government, who was to recommend to the Native Chief or Prince that effect should be given to the decree in whatever way the system of administering justice in such State would permit.

III.—The practice of reciprocity in execution of decrees between our own and Native tribunals was, if possible, to be adopted.

4. The replies to the circular above-mentioned of the 10th of April, inviting opinions and suggestions, have been received, and have been fully considered by the Government of India in Council.

5. The opinions of the experienced officers consulted on this question differ considerably, both as to the propriety of issuing the proposed instructions, and as to the possibility of attaining the end which the Government had in contemplation.

6. The Governor General in Council sees no reason whatever to question the soundness and equity of the principle laid down in the circular of the 10th April 1867, nor does he cease to hope that, in process of time, regular tribunals may gradually be established in all important Native States, which shall eventually secure the confidence of suitors, which shall be reliable instruments for the execution of the decrees of British tribunals, and which, in their turn, shall deliver decrees such as would, in ordinary cases, be respected by our own Judges.

7. Adverting to the weighty objections urged by several able and experienced officers to the adoption of the second provision of the circular in question, to the inexpediency of subjecting Native Princes and Chiefs to the constant official pressure of the British representatives, to the irritation and complications to which such a course might possibly give rise, and to the probability that, in the end, the legitimate influence of high Civil or Military Officers may be weakened or diverted from its proper scope, the Government of India is not prepared to insist on carrying out the instructions which it had previously contemplated in the interest of honest and successful suitors. In future, then, all administrations and political representatives of the British Government will be guided solely by the following instructions:—

8. The rule contemplated for cases and States where regular tribunals exist will still be maintained. Holders of decrees obtained in British tribunals must present them themselves, or by their lawfully-constituted agents, for execution before such tribunals, without in any way invoking the aid or relying on the influence of the British representative. The question of reciprocity in the execution of decrees is one which the tribunals of the respective Governments must decide.

9. Where there are no regular tribunals, the political representative will, as a general rule, abstain from putting any pressure on, or using his influence with, the Chief or the Durbar, in order to the execution of a decree obtained in British territory.

10. Nor ought this determination to inflict any real hardship on claimants who successfully have resorted to our Courts for redress.

11. In many cases where large sums of money are claimed from debtors resident in British territory, such persons, if they abscond into Native States, leave either property or partners behind them in the said British territory, against whom execution may at once be taken out; and, in all cases, where plaintiffs apprehend that a defaulting debtor may abscond, or may convey away his property, the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, regarding the attachment of property while a suit is pending, afford to all litigants, who are properly alive to their rights and position during litigation, a fair and adequate security against eventual loss by evasion or default.

12. There may occur, however, the Governor General in Council observes, some flagrant cases in which a defaulting and absconding debtor possesses large means within the limits of Native territories, in which the default and evasion may be marked by acts of gross fraud and flagrant dishonesty, and in which, by deceit or artifice, he may have reduced the honest creditor to ruin, or have left him without the slightest prospect of redress; and there may be other peculiar circumstances which, in the judgment of the political officer, might render interposition on his part expedient.

13. In such cases the representative of the British power may, when applied to, most properly use his discretion in pointing out to the Chief and the Durbar the special circumstances which render intervention desirable, and may urge them to compel the defaulter to discharge his liabilities. In cases of remarkable difficulty or doubt, the political authority may, if he thinks fit, refer the matter to Government for orders before taking any action.

14. But it must be clearly understood that these cases will form the exception and not the rule, and that the political authority will only adopt this course when he is fully satisfied that the case is distinguished by exceptional circumstances, and that the claimant has been the victim of fraud and trickery, and has, practically, no other means of obtaining his rights.

15. In such marked cases, the Governor General in Council does not doubt that the moral influence and advice of the British official may be properly exerted, and that the Durbar will recognize the propriety of insisting that the evading debtor shall come to some satisfactory arrangement with his creditors.

16. The Resolution of the 31st of January is hereby cancelled, and all officers will henceforth be guided by the principles as above laid down.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Departments, Governments, Administrations, and Agencies.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The woman's right party in America is not making so favourable an impression upon the general community as could be wished. They have succeeded in astonishing the public, but it has not been by the enlightened advocacy of great truths, nor even by bringing to light any woman "conspicuous among her own sex for intellectual superiority," and consequently "superior to the great majority of men." The ladies have a special newspaper of their own called the *Revolution*, and, without pronouncing an opinion upon it ourselves, we shall let another American paper, the *New York Times*, describe its general tone. We have had frequent occasion (says our contemporary) to lament the indecency of the woman's rights organ, the *Revolution*. In the number for the current week it publishes a letter from an indecent scribbler and a mountebank, who asks the question, in capitals: "Have not women the same right to have paramours that men have to keep mistresses?" And the query is answered in a way that the conductors of the *Revolution* ought to be ashamed of. If the *Revolution* considers it a fine thing to introduce such language and such ideas into American families, we imagine they will soon find out their mistake. At the same time, they will disgust all respectable women with the whole subject of woman's rights.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EXPERIMENTS IN TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Dated 22nd September* 1868.)

IN reference to a letter from the Conservative of Forests dated 28th July 1868, forwarding copy of one from the Acting Collector of Kaira, with a sample of tobacco from the Shiraz seed received from Dr. Balfour; and also in reference to a report by the Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society dated 6th August 1868, stating that the tobacco is of a very superior kind.

1. On the 27th June 1867, Dr. E. G. Balfour, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at Hydrabad (Deccan), forwarded fifteen small packets of genuine Shiraz tobacco seed for trial in this Presidency.

2. Nine of these packets were sent to the Agri-Horticultural Society, three to the Commissioner in Sind, and three to the Conservator of Forests for distribution, with a request that the result may be reported to Government.

3. The Agri-Horticultural Society distributed six of the nine packets sent to them among the Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southren Mahratta Country, and the Collectors of Khandeish and Dharwar, and had the rest put down in the Victoria Cardens.

4. Of the seed sown in Kolhapoor, about 8 or 9 germinated and the plants grew to the height of 5 feet 2 inches, but only four of these survived, and it is intended to try further experiments with the seed (2 ounces) obtained from them. Judging from the shape of the leaves, the seeds put down were of two varieties, one producing oblong, and the other circular leaves.

5. The seeds sent to the Collector of Khandeish were tried at and near Dhoolia, but only a few (sown by Mr. Taylor) germinated, and the seed obtained from the plants has been reserved for trial this year.

6. A large number of the seeds sent to Dharwar germinated. But when the plants grew up, it was found that only one was tobacco. This plant throve well, and promised to give a very plentiful supply of seed.

7. All the seed put down in the Victoria Gardens failed.

8. That sent to Sind was distributed among the Collectors and Political Superintendents, and though it was carefully sown, there also it failed to germinate.

9. The Conservator of Forests had the seed sent him sown in beds in Gunesh Khind last rains, and the plants, when a few inches in height, were transplanted into pots. They grew with the greatest luxuriance, and produced abundance of flowers and seed in January and February last. Some of the seed was forwarded to the Acting Collector of Kaira, who sent a sample of the tobacco grown from it. The Conservator of Forests considered the produce very good, and the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society pronounced "it of a very superior kind. The flavour is exceedingly fine. But it has not been allowed to come to maturity, and hence it is thin and shrivelled. It has also been spoilt by rain, and hence its market value could not be fairly tested."

10. On the whole, the result of the experiment is satisfactory, as showing that there is every probability that the fine Shiraz tobacco, with care and proper gardening, may be introduced into parts of this Presidency.

11. The result of the seeds retained for sowing in Kolhapoor, Khandeish, Dharwar, and Kaira, should be reported.

12. Copy of this resolution should be forwarded to Dr. E. G. Balfour, to whom the best thanks of Government are due for having supplied the seed.

13. As it is of great importance that different kinds of seeds should not be mixed, the Governor in Council trusts that all Collectors, and others who are interested in these experiments, will be so good as take care that each experiment is kept separate.

14. The Secretary of State is going to send out some Cuban tobacco seed, and it is hoped that attention will be paid, not only to its being properly sown, but to its being kept separate from other growths.

15. This resolution should be published in the *Government Gazette*, and the proceedings reported to the Secretary of State and Government of India.

THE TRIBES OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

(*Englishman, Sept.* 19.)

A WELL-KNOWN Punjab official and Orientalist, H. W. B., whose experience among the frontier tribes entitles his opinions to respect, has just published a pamphlet on the present unprotected and unsatisfactory state of our Punjab Frontier. H. W. B. belongs to the class of writers, who, in a depreciatory sense, are called Russo-phobists, but reference to Russian designs is by no means an indispensable argument for a vigorous frontier policy; and though we to some extent differ from the writer regarding the former, we, in the main accept, upon independent grounds, his conclusions respecting the latter. During the eighteen years that have elapsed since the occupation of the Indus Provinces, we have made no alteration in the very ill defined, and strategically unsatisfactory border left us by the Sikhs. The independent tribes with which that border places us in more or less immediate contact, are justly described by H. W. B., as barbarians, steeped in the grossest ignorance, who, savages by birth, and robbers by profession, are constantly at feud with each other, and hostility with their neighbours; Mahomedans, who with very hazy notions of religion, are nevertheless dangerously bigoted, and at all times ready for a jehad, "be the infidels black or white." Between them, these tribes can, it is believed, muster about 120,000 fighting men, distributed as follows:—

Hassanzaies, Kohistanis	...	2,

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA

(*The Times, Sept.* 2)

The irrepressible question of Russia in the East is not only emerging again into prominence, but even receiving, according to our correspondence, a kind of provisional solution. Most readers now understand what this "question" actually means. Plainly stated, it comes to this;—Shall we, some day or other, have to fight with Russia for the possession of India? If so, would it be for our advantage to select the time and place for ourselves, to choose our own battle-field and, perhaps, precipitate the contest before our enemy's preparations are matured? In India itself these considerations are usually compressed into a final inquiry,—Ought we not to secure, while we can, the control, command, or possession of Affghanistan—the country, and now the only country, which intervenes between the territories actually occupied by Russia and our own? All these questions have lately been revived by the advance of the Russian armies on the one hand, and the convulsions of Affghanistan on the other. The stride made by the Czar's forces in Bokhara is looked upon as a warning not to be mistaken; the revolution in Cabul as an opportunity not to be lost.

Every step of the argument must obviously depend upon the answer to the question first propounded, respecting the real designs of Russia. If she has no designs against British India, the case falls to the ground; but on this point it is clearly impossible to establish at present any conclusion at all. Russia herself could not say, still less can we divine, what her ideas, aspirations, or necessities may be fifty, five-and-twenty, or even ten years hence. Our last Calcutta letter spoke with evident distrust of the advances she has recently made, not only "unnecessarily," but "contrary to all her professions" of moderation and peace. It is fair, however, to remember that precisely the same remarks might at any time these last sixty years have been directed against ourselves. We, too, always deprecated conquest and aggrandizement; but we did advance, nevertheless, from Bengal to the Punjab, and, in fact, have come far more than half-way to meet our assumed enemy. However, it is certainly prudent, and would probably be correct, to regard Russia as a rival Power against which at some time or other British India may have to be defended. Then comes at once the question how, when, or where should this defence be undertaken or prepared?

The invasion of Affghanistan for the purpose of obtaining command of the country would be popular in India, because it would mean war, and because war implies not only active employment for a military population, but chance of promotion, glory, and gain. Anglo-Indians therefore speak on this subject with a prepossession so strong as to impair the value of their conclusions. Less biased observers can discern two cogent objections against any such expedition. It would go far to defeat its own end; and if it were ever so successful it would leave us as open to the aggressions of Russia as before. We have acquired, not without cost, a pretty accurate knowledge of the Affghans and their ways. They are everlastingly quarrelling among themselves, and the losing party would be glad enough to accept our co-operation. In other words, if we chose to enter the country, we could find an excuse, and a native faction for side with us for the time. But it is perfectly certain that if we did this we should make the Affghans, as a nation, our enemies, and that we should, in fact, be throwing them into the arms of Russia, whose alliance they would solicit against us. Moreover, the occupation of the country, or of its strong places, though it would not be a work beyond our power, would infallibly cost us infinite trouble, and be attended by a serious drain upon our resources. In short, as a result, we should find ourselves impoverished by the war and with the hand of every Affghan against us. In that condition we should be exposed immediately to the attack of the enemy. We should simply have marched from the Indus to the Oxus to meet the forces of Russia, instead of waiting for them on the former river with our strength unimpaired. The conclusion, in fact, of our wisest Indian statesmen is this—that whoever invades Affghanistan to seek a foe on the opposite frontier will do so to his cost. That cost we had better leave to the enemy, and this reflection appears to have suggested the prospective policy now ascribed to Sir John Lawrence and his advisers.

It is thought, we are told, that a day may really come when it may be necessary to warn the Russians off Affghanistan—in other words, to inform the Russian Government that the Affghans would receive the support of the British Government against any invaders. After what we have said above the reader will see that this communication, if it ever were made, would be pretty well superfluous. The Russians must already know that our present policy consists in leaving to them if they are bent upon aggression, the costly work of crossing Affghanistan, and it would be understood, without our saying it, that the Affghans would not be left unassisted in their resistence to the enemy. Under these circumstances, if they ever occurred, the battle for India would indeed be fought in Affhanistan, but not in Affghanistan as a province of our Indian Empire. The country would be an independent country attacked from without, and we should be supporting the mass of the nation against a declared foe. Whether the battle-ground thus determined would be more advantageous to us than our own country of the Punjab may be a question still, but, at any rate, the policy thus sketched would not involve us in premature expeditions or needless war. It would require only that we should concentrate our strength and keep our resources disposable on our proper frontier, and thus be ready to exert our whole force at the proper season. Towards the Affghans themselves this policy must needs place us in the position of friends, for it tells them that so long as they are unmolested by enemies we shall leave them to themselves, and be prepared only to lend them our aid when their independence is endangered.

In this manner it might, perhaps, be possible, at any rate for a time, to keep the country of the Affghans interposed as a neutral territory between British India and Russian Tartary; but if Russia is determined on aggression, she will advance, even though it to be at a disadvantage. In our repeated arguments on this subject we have never desired to make light of the danger of such an attack, nor are we over credulous on the subject of Russion forbearance. We wish only to show that come what will we can gain nothing by precipitating the collision, while we should be almost certain to lose by making further advance to meet the enemy. If the great fight is to be fought out in Affghanistan, we had better have the Affghans as friends than foes, and we should infallibly make them our foes by invading their country. Our true policy lies in vigilance and preparation. Nobody, even among the able statesmen at Calcutta, can tell what the Russians may be designing, or what, even against their better judgment, they may be compelled to do. We can only see that for some years to come they must, unless we throw away our chances, be at a heavy disadvantage in measuring their strength against ours. Our Indian rulers themselves talk of "thirty or forty years" as the period in which anything may happen, but what in such a period, and at our modern rate of progress, may not happen in India or in Russia itself? At the present moment it may be taken as certain that our only real danger would consist in our rushing to meet an anticipated danger half-way.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF MOUNT SINAI.—Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir John Herschel, and Sir Henry James, have consented to act as trustees of a fund which has been set on foot for the purpose of carrying out a survey of the peninsula of Mount Sinai with a view to determine the line of march of the Israelites and the true Mountain of the Law.

NEW INDUSTRIES.—The "Grocer and Oil Trade Review" says that a best-sugar manufacturing company on a large scale is being formed in London. Another Company has subscribed a large capital for the development of the mineral oil fields in Southern Italy, and an association is being formed for the purpose of raising oil in the province of Modena and bringing it in a refined state to the English market. Beetroot pulp, after the sugar has been extracted, is now being dried and pressed, and brought from France to England as an experimental substitute for oilcake and our own root crops in cattle feeding.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.—The arrival on the 19th of June of 147 Japanese labourers by the "Scioto" proves most opportune in supplying our immediate wants. For a long time past the Hawaiian Consul at Yokohama, Mr. Van Reed at the instance of the Board of Immigration, has been endeavouring to negotiate with the Japanese authorities for permission to send to these islands Japanese who might be willing to engage for a term of years, on specified wages—the faith and honour of this Government being pledged to the protection and care of the immigrants, and to the fulfilment of the stipulations of the contract. But consent was withheld until a few weeks since, when the Tycoon's Government granted that passports would be granted to such Japanese as would enter into engagements with the Consul. Mr. Van Reed, supplied with the means, and under the authorization of the Board, proceeded at once to engage labourers, 29 of them having wives, and to charter the "Scioto" to bring them hither. At Yokohama the choice were eager to embark, and clamorous to be among the ones selected to go, and doubtless their pecuniary condition and carriage will be better here than in their own country. Under these circumstances, we may hope that this experiment—this trial of Japanese on our soil may result in mutual satisfaction both to the employer and the employed. These Japanese have left their own country under no written contracts. There is only the agreement of the Hawaiin Council, as agent of the Board, with the Japanese authorities, that the wages shall be dlrs. 4 per month, with food, clothing, and medical attendance, and a free passage from, and return at the end of three years to, Japan. They are under verbal engagements to perform the service required to the Board, which has the right to assign this service to others, and is responsible for the payment of the wages and the faithful performance of all the stipulations of the engagement with them on the part of their employers.—*Honolulu Gazette.*

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—I have perused with attention and pleasure your temperately written article of to-day respecting the recent important political events in Spain, and beg to be allowed to say a few words in defence of the measures which Don Gonzales Bravo has seen necessary to adopt for the preservation of peace in the Peninsula.

In the first place, we have the distinct assertion of the Government that an active plot was in progress conntenanced—at least tacitly—by the Duke of Montpensier, having for its object not merely a change in the ministry, but the overthrow of the monarch; and this assertion of the Ministry ought surely to be worthy of some credence, at least until some means are taken to disprove it. You remark in your leader, that the evidence of the complicity of the Duke of Montpensier in the widespread conspiracy, whose existence no one doubts, has not been furnished. This is certainly true; but independent of the political inadvisability of publishing to the world the minutest particulars of so delicate an affair, the absence of any attempt on the part of the Duke de Montpensier, or any of the other deported generals, to deny the existence of, or their complicity in, the alleged treasonable plot, renders the publication of a justification of its acts by the government an unnecessary and uncalled for, as well as an extremely impolitic step. I say advisedly that no step has been taken by the Duke of Montpensier to prove his innocence of complicity in the plot; as persons moving in the best political circles in Madrid are in the most profound ignorance with regard to the protest whose tenor is given with such suspicious minuteness by the Belgian journal, and little or no dependence can be placed on the existence of such a document on the unsupported assertion of so doubtful authority. It is futile to suppose that Don Gonzales Bravo and his ministry would have adopted so extreme and unpleasant a measure as the deportation of the duke and duchess had not the peace, nay, the very existence, of the monarchy demanded it. It requires, I think, very little penetration to see that if the duke had been so free from complicity as the enemies of the government would have us believe, Don Gonzales Bravo would hardly have risked the odium that such a step as the deportation of H. R. H. would, under any circumstances, bring upon him and his ministry; and the many years' of freedom from molestation enjoyed by the Montpensier family in consequence of their abstinence from political affairs would certainly not have been interrupted except for some very good and sufficient reason.

The absence of knowledge respecting the current events in Spain, of which you in common with the majority of the English public complain, arises not so much, I think, from the absence of news as from the disbelief of the news we do receive. Notwithstanding the pacific accounts which reach England from private sources as well as the official announcement that "Tranquillity prevails in the Peninsula," you are told on every side that "The whole country is in rebellion," that "All law and order is overthrown," and a score of other absurd canards without sense or reason, which the croakers who profess to see conspiracies and plots in the most pacific telegrams have no difficulty in imaging. That a turbulent and discontented party of no mean power really exists in the Peninsula no one will venture to doubt, and, as is well known, this party consists almost entirely of officers and non-commissioned officers in the army, finding not the slightest sympathy amongst the bulk of the people, who dread with reason a return of the years of military despotism to which they have been subjected. The recent conspiracy was therefore the question of civil *versus* military rule, and fortunately for Spain the present civilian Frime Minister and his civilian government have thus far triumphed, and with the people on their side, and their dependence on their civil forces, may now reasonably hope to still hold the reins of power, and convince the English press and public of the honesty of their intentions.—Yours obediently,

MARTIN DE HUMES.

The following is the text of the protestation addressed by the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier to the Queen of Spain—

"Madame,—We received, through the intermediary of the Captain General of Andalusia, your Royal disposition of the 7th of July last, which orders us to leave the Peninsula in the shortest time possible, and to fix our residence beyond the Spanish territory. Subsequent telegrams informed us that we were to make our forced voyage on board the frigate the "Town of Madrid," and that we were at liberty to choose the foreign nation where we should be disposed to pass our exile. We will not try to find out the primary cause of the difficulties with which we were surrounded on our landing in Portugal, when we were menaced with the forfeit of the liberty primitively granted to us to choose the country of our exile; but it is impossible not to notice the marks of a useless persecution in the embarrassing situation made to us in sight of Lisbon, and also in the irreverent reception the town of Cadiz made to the Royal colours floating on the frigate on board of which we were. Till now we thought it was better to remain silent relative to the measure taken by your Majesty's govern ment. To-day, when we are on the point of leaving the Town of Madrid, the worthy representative of our dear Spain, now that we tread a foreign soil, we must depart from the reserve which was imposed upon us, because that reserve would be construed either as an invincible apathy or as a humble submission to a merited chastisement. We shall be very brief, Madame, in raising our voices to your Majesty. Since the Royal order of the 7th of July does not contain any explicit complaint, we do not deem it opportune to give the explanation we should have offered, had we been frankly accused. 'The country is agitated, the revolutionists use your name as a rallying flag, and make of it the aim of their machinations.' Such are the only considerations upon which is based your measure, extra-legal, and derogatory to our high condition, which you intentionally mentioned to lower us still more. Such allegations do not bear discussion. But if we thought it opportune to defend ourselves against the imputation concealed under transparent allusions, when we are reminded of the duties of loyalty with which it was useless to refresh our memories, we should say to your Majesty, 'If unhappy Spain is now in a difficult situation, which we deeply deplore, we are not the primitive cause of it. The origin—if it exist—of the lamentable agitation which furnishes the pretext for condemning us must be looked for elsewhere. Each time that the people are agitated it is because they are tormented by a grave *malaise*; for there does not exist individuals or names powerful enough to be used on a flag or to lead a nation at their will.' The manifest violation of the fundamental law of the State, as well as the eternal principles of justice, accomplished by the measures adopted by your Majesty's government, we energetically protest against; and in doing so we invoke neither the consideration of our rank nor family bonds. If our position gives a particular *eclat* to preservation, it adds nothing to the injustice of the violence which has been perpetrated; as to the family bonds, they ought to be forgotten in presence of the arbitrary measure which exiles us without any direct warning; we deem it is not dignified to recall them. It is solely for the sake of our rights, of our quality as Spaniards placed under the safeguard of the general laws of the country, that we appeal to your Majesty against the violence which sends us far from our dear Spain. We expect that the reparation shall be as public and solemn as the offence committed. May God preserve your life for many long years.

(Signed) "MARIA LUISA FERNANDA ANTONIO.
"Lisbon, August 3, 1868."

ANOTHER ROYAL AUTHOR.—The "Broad Arrow" states that a considerable portion of the work about to be published by Messrs. Allen & Co. on the cruise of the "Galatea" is from the pen of Prince Alfred himself. It is to contain an account of various events connected with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Cape and the different Australian colonies, by way of Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, and Madeira; a brief description of the voyage, and the particulars of very interesting call at Tristan d'Acunha, a lonely island visited on the passage to the Cape. The work has, at all events, been prepared with the sanction of His Royal Highness, who has desired that record of the cruise should be preserved. One of his special contributions is an account of an elephant-hunting expedition to the Knysena country, and another a sketch of the Cape of Good Hope. Illustrations in chromo-lithography and graphotype, from sketches taken during the cruise by G. W. Brierly, Esq., are announced in the prospectus, from which it appears that the Rev. John Milner, chaplain of the "Galatea," is the responsible author or editor, as the case may be.

SATURDAY AT THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—Many Communications concurring with our suggestion of last week (writes the "Bullionist") have convinced us that there is a general feeling in favour of making Saturday, as far as may be, sand, if possible altogether, a day of rest at the Stock Exchange. The case for keeping open on Saturdays, in dull times, is almost entirely given up. Not twice in five years does a Saturday come when it would seem actually impossible to close the Stock Exchange, and perhaps when such day come it might be kept open, just as a whole neighbourhood may be kept awake all night by a great conflagration. On the other hand, there is no more reason why the interposition of Saturday should prove more inconvenient than the absolute sacredness of Sunday. And this leads us to remark there are persons largely engaged on the Stock Exchange—taking a leading share in Stock-Exchange business, and every way worthy of regard, whom considerations of a serious and insuperable character already detain from business on Saturdays. As it is, we believe they suffer little, which proves how little there is to be done on Saturday. But why should they suffer at all, when there is so little good or profit for any one to get? We repeat our conviction, that the change would damage no one—that it would benefit hundreds—that it would wholesomely confirm a very wholesome tendency of City life. Practical details could be arranged with the greatest facility, and, in particular, it occurs to us that an arrangement with the Bank of England as to transfers on Mondays would at once further the designs we and so many of our correspondents have at heart.

THE WATERING OF ROADS.

SUCH is the subject of a paper read before the British Association at Norwich by Mr. W. J. Cooper on the 24th ult. It is not an uninteresting subject in Bombay, and Mr. Cooper's remarks are worth quoting. He said—The subject of watering roads is an important one, as regards the comfort of communities. It is an operation which has only been performed of late years, and the appliances have been improved upon, and are still capable of further improvement. At one time, about thirty years ago, the streets were watered by damming the gutters and spreading the water by means of shovels; then a barrel on wheels was used, with a wooden box filled with holes, which dribbled the water the width of the cart. Since then we have arrived at square ugly-looking boxes, generally painted black with iron distributors constantly in the way, interfering with traffic and drenching the streets, which are always in either one extreme or the other of mud or dust. That without water-carts we should be in a very great predicament, the state of the streets of the metropolis on many Sundays during the past season has made painfully evident, for on the Sabbath there are only one or two parishes in London who allow watering to be done, and the consequence is that the plague of dust is rampant. Walking or driving through clouds of dust is very detrimental to personal comfort; and when it is stated by Dr. Letheby, in a recent report, that a very large percentage of London dust consists of organic matter of a deleterious nature, so that we are liable to be poisoned in addition to the minor inconveniences of being half blinded and smothered, more importance will perhaps be attached to the object of allaying this evil than at first glance the subject may seem to deserve. The actual damage to property caused by dust is very considerable. Tradespeople's goods, which are necessarily exposed, suffer a depreciation in value to a very great extent, and are often rendered completely unsaleable, and people who have been at considerable expense in getting their house-fronts and doors newly painted are often annoyed by seeing the work spoiled before it is dry. Recreation on Sundays, when the leading metropolitan thoroughfares are not watered, is rendered unwholesome by the presence in the air of this most unsavory compound of pulverised road, detrital, and organic matter, a modicum of which is deposited in the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs, as well as over the habiliments of the wayfarers. During the late extraordinary dry season the attention of local authorities has been particularly called to the necessity of improving this condition of affairs. The heavy lumbering vehicles used for spreading water in the streets and obstructing the throughfares have been increased in number; but their efforts have been futile, for they scarcely reached the end of a street of any length before the dust would be blowing at the part they began, so scorching was the sun and so arid the atmosphere. At an expense of about 100,000*l.* the various parishes of London have been watered this season; but notwithstanding this enormous outlay the dust could not be laid, and it is quite evident that the time has arrived when the assistance of deliquescent salt is absolutely necessary to aid in this operation, and for the results obtained by the use of the chlorides of calcium and sodium mixed with the water in certain localities there can be little doubt that they will soon be generally adopted. A patent was taken out in September last for a compound of this well-known deliquescent salts, and for its application to the purpose of road watering. The proportions used are 1 lb. or ¼ lb. of the mixed salts to one gallon of water; the salts are put into the cart before it is filled; the water is then laid on, and by the time the cart is full the salts are in solution. The extraordinary dryness of the aimosphere during the past season has been exceedingly unfavourable to the development of the vital principle of the invention. The benefit the roads were expected to receive from the well-known affinity of these salts for moisture has been withheld; but notwithstanding that drawback the application of the salts has produced a most important effect upon the surface of macadamised roads, hardening and concreting the road material in such a manner that when the road is perfectly dry no dust whatever arises from the passage of ordinary traffic. The light dust always found upon a dry road surface, which is usually watered with plain water, is not to be seen. The road surface remaining smooth firmly bound down, with no detrital whatever upon the surface. In considering the economy of road-making this state of the road is very important. There is scarcely anything for the scavenger to sweep up and take away, and what has usually been carted away by waggon loads as waste remains an integral pad of the road; consequently the repairs to the road would be much less frequent, and a considerable saving would be effected. The chlorides employed being antiputrescent tend to alleviate the evils arising from organic matter deposited on road surfaces, a sanitary advantage is therefore gained. And the economy in the water is also a favourable feature of this method of watering roads. The water consumed in watering roads in London is about one-sixth of the daily supply for all purposes, and as by the introduction of the chlorides so much less water is required, a saving of at least 75 per cent. would be effected, which is really an important consideration, as this water is required at the hottest period of the season when the demands for other purposes are more urgent than usual, and the necessity of an increased water supply is being seriously discussed. Thus the effect produced by the use of deliquescent salts mixed with the water is not only the effectual and complete laying of the dust, but the collateral advantages of economy in labour, in road-making, and in consumption of water; it also obviates the necessity of Sunday labour in road watering. Nearly all the shopkeepers in Baker-street, Portman-square, have given their testimony with regard to the favourable results of the application of the chemicals, in their street, which was chosen as one having a constant traffic. They state that instead of having their shops filled with dust they scarcely see a particle; and that on Sundays when other streets are smothered in dust they rejoice in their immunity from this nuisance. There were certain essential conditions necessary to be attained to render the application of deliquescents universally practicable. It was important that the chlorides used should be harmless, inodorous, and anticorrosive, and that they should be procurable in such quantities, and at such prices to enable them to be used with a proper regard to economy, considering the large quantity which would be necessary to meet the demand likely to arise should the method be generally adopted. The chloride of sodium is plentiful enough and easily obtainable in any quantity, nor is it ever probable that the price would ever become so enhanced so to prevent its use for this purpose. The chloride of calcium is a peculiar article which has never been in great demand, but which can be manufactured to any extent, and at very reasonable prices. There is, therefore, no practical difficulty in the way, the application has been tested under the most unfavourable circumstances for an entire season, and has been completely successful in this country. There was some doubt as to the effect likely to be produced in tropical climates; but as we have had the opportunity of experiencing a tropical heat this season it may be considered that the same result will be attained in India. The municipality of Calcutta are about to test the method in their city, where the plague of dust is also intolerable, and were the damaging consequences of dust (there it is brick dust, the roads being made with brick) are sometimes seriously felt.

TRAINED MIDWIVES FOR THE ARMY.—The "British Medical Journal" understands "that Dr. Sinclair, Professor of Midwifery in Trinity College, Dublin, and an old assistant-surgeon of the army, aware of the long-felt want of properly trained midwives in the army, has voluntarily proposed to undertake the training of such women, soldiers' wives or others, belonging to the regiments in Ireland, and recommended by commanding officers. They will be required to attend at the lying-in wards of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, where they will acquire the necessary instruction. They will also be obliged to attend a course of lectures to be delivered by Dr. Sinclair. Their training will extend over six months, after which, if properly qualified, they will receive a certificate of efficiency free of all charge. The idea of educating regular midwives for the army is an excellent one, and, if successful, should be generally adopted in the army."

THE TRADES OF ANIMALS.—The following observations, which "Once a Week," copies *verbatim* from an "old curiosity shop," have reference to animals, and exhibit their at least apparent knowledge of the sciences; also their professions, occupations, and employments. Bees are geometricians—their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest-sized spaces and least possible loss of interstice. So also is the ant-lion, his funnel-shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skilful artist of our species with the aid of the best instruments. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician; so also is the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds. The serpent, the ray, and the electric eel are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator—he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder, and woodcutter—he cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer, he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. The East-India ants are horticulturists; they make mushrooms upon which they feed their young. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk-spinners. The bird ploceus textor is a weaver; he weaves a web to make his nest. The primia is a tailor; he sews the leaves together to make his nest. The squirrel is a ferryman; with a chesp or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals and many others are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants have regular day labourers. The monkey is a rope-dancer. The association of beavers presents us with a model of republicanism. The bees live under a monarchy. The Indian antelopes furnish an example of a patriarchal government. Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Wild horses are said to select their leaders. Sheep, in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,800,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £357,825.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 1r. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1r. 11 1/16d. ,,
3 do.	..	...at 1r. 11d. ,,
2 do.	..	...at 1r. 10 15/16d. ,,
1 do.	..	...at 1r. 10 7/8d. ,,
On demand	..	...at 1r. 10 13/16d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1r. 10 3/4d. ,,
Circular Notes		..... 1r. 10¼d.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8 ,,
3	do.	1/11 1/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11 ,,
1	do.	1/10 15/16 ,,
On demand		1/10 7/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/10 7/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for consignments without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		£50	1s. 11½d. per Rupee
,,	4 do.		..... 1s. 11 7/8d. ,,
,,	3 do.		..... 1s. 11 15/16d. ,,
,,	2 do.		..... 1s. 11d. ,,
,,	1 do.		..... 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
	On demand		..... 1s. 10 7/8d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...			
On Ireland do. ...			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10 13/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balances not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... 5 ,,
3 do. ... 3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Bankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do.	.. ...	...at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
3 do.	... ...	...at 1s. 11d. ,,
2 do.	... ...	...at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
1 do.	... ...	...at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)	...	...at 1s. 10 3/4d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 30, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. BORSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Governor at Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Casks of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS.....	Medoc ..... per doz.	Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux.....	,, 21
	Margaux.....	,, 18
	St. Emilion.....	,, 20
	St Estophe.....	,, 20
	Haut Sauternes.....	,, 20
	Graves 1 er. Crû.....	,, 20
	Chateau Leoville.....	,, 25
	Grand Chateau Larose...	,, 30
	Grand Chateau Lafitte...	,, 25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin.....		,, 25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

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